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COUNTRY East Germany REPORT TOPIC Information on the KVP Intendancy School in Erfurt25X1 EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED 25X125X1 DATE OF CONTENT 25X1 DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 18 December 1953

REFERENCES _____

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1. The KVP Intendanturschule (administrative officer school) in Erfurt is located at the former Petersberg fortress and is directly subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin.

2. The school was organized as follows:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>NCOs</u>	<u>EM</u>
Headquarters and Instructors	40	5	10
1st Co, supply officers	2	1	108
2d Co, administrative and finance officers	2	1	90
3d Co, officer candidates of the supply service	6	1	120
4th Co, officer candidates, administration and finances	6	1	90
5th Co, new students	4	1	60

On 10 September, 47 officers completed their training at the school. The students of the 5th Co had not previously belonged to the KVP, most of them had been trained as business clerks. Some of the officers of the 1st and 2d Cos were to remain at the school as instructors for the new course. The 1st Co was organized into four homogeneous platoons; the 2d Co consisted of two administrative platoons and one finance platoon. The 3d Co was organized like the 1st Co; the 4th Co like the 2d Co. The new course was scheduled to be started about mid-September.

3. Officers attached to the school included:

Lieutenant Colonel Butter, school commandant;

Captain Karasch, deputy school commandant and PA officer;

Major Mueller, PKK officer, transferred to the school in early June 1953;

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Major Hager, chief of training, he replaced Major Hampe on 20 June 1953;

Captain Graege, supply officer;

Captain Dr. Dreschler, medical officer; previously assigned to KVPD Eggesin;

Lieutenant Colonel Konziella, chief instructor for clothing and equipment;

Captain Sprung, instructor for clothing and equipment;

Major Bomheuer, chief instructor for ration supply matters;

Senior Lieutenant Loop, instructor for ration supply matters;

Captain Homuth, information and education officer;

Major Jurek, chief instructor for billeting matters and installations, ex-officer, has fought in Africa;

Major Woehnert, chief instructor for logistics and tactics, he attended a school in the USSR;

Senior Lieutenant Huebko, instructor for logistics and tactics, has fought in Africa;

Lieutenant Assmann, instructor for logistics and tactics;

Senior Lieutenant Friedrich Wolter, instructor for topography, an ethnic German born in the USSR;

Lieutenant Windmueller, political instructor;

Lieutenant Voigt, political instructor;

Captain Balz, instructor for basic training;
Wagner

Senior Lieutenant/ instructor for military correspondence, discharged on 10 September 1953;

Lieutenant Jung, bakery instructor, transferred to some undetermined place on 10 September 1953;

Senior Lieutenant Schmidt, CO, 1st Co;

Lieutenant Guenther Bunk, CO, 2d Co;

Senior Lieutenant Wintrich, CO, 3d Co;

Lieutenant Karl Thieme, CO, 5th Co;

4. Weapons available at the school included 35 model TT-33 pistols, 30 model M-44 carbines, 40 model M-41 submachine guns, 3 model M-28 light machine guns. The school was equipped with 4 model H 3 A trucks, 1 model Phaenomen Granit-27 ambulance and 3 model EMW sedans. Bakery equipment available at the school included 1 bakery tent, 2 mobile baking ovens each with a capacity of 40 loaves of bread, 1 flour mixing machine, 1 dough mixing machine and other baking utensils.

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5. About 5 percent of the students of the school belonged to the 1935 class, 30 percent each to the 1934 and 1933 classes, 20 percent to the 1932 class, 10 percent to the 1931 class, while 5 percent belonged to older classes. About 65 percent of the students had served up to three years, 30 percent from three to five years, while 5 percent had served longer than five years. About 30 percent of the students came from Saxony, 20 percent from Saxony-Anhalt, 25 percent from Thuringia, 10 percent each from Mecklenburg and Brandenburg, and 5 percent from Berlin. About 20 percent of the students were loyal to the regime, 40 percent were indifferent and 40 percent secret opponents.
6. No Soviet advisers were attached to the school. In early August 1953, a Soviet officer who wore a KVP uniform attended a sports examination at the installation. A short course held from 28 November to 20 December 1952 was attended by administrative officers with previous experience in this field. During the last course held at the school, the members of the 1st Co were trained in all fields of military administration. In early August 1953, [redacted] administrative officer candidates would [redacted] trained for three years at the school.

[redacted] Comment. The KVP administrative officer school in Erfurt originated from courses in logistics organized by the former HVKVP in Potsdam. On 1 November 1952, the school moved from Potsdam to Erfurt. Butter was previously known as being commandant of the school. The strength figures reported agree with the estimates given in a previous report. [redacted]

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